Nimish Adhia

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PhD candidate, University of Illinois at Chicago
Department of Economics
601 S Morgan, MC 144, Chicago, IL 60607
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DESIRED RESEARCH AND TEACHING FIELDS

Primary:
- International Trade and Finance
- Applied Microeconomics
- Economic Development

Secondary:
- Quantitative Methods
- History of Economic Thought
- Economics and Religion

FIELD EXAMINATIONS: International Economics, Labor Economics

DISSERTATION TITLE: "The Role of Ideas in India's Economic Reforms"
Expected Date of Completion: May 2010
Advisor: Deirdre McCloskey

PRE DOCTORAL STUDIES

M.A. in Economics, 2006, University of Illinois at Chicago
B.A. in Economics, *magna cum laude*, 2003, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, IL

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Research Intern at the Center for the Trade Policy Studies at the Cato Institute, Washington DC (Summer 2008)
Research Assistant to Dr. Tom Smith of the Economics Department at UIC (Fall 2007)
Research Intern at the Center for Civil Society, New Delhi (Summer 2004)

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Adjunct Professor, Loyola University, Chicago (Fall 2009-present)
Principles of Macroeconomics, Economics of Developing countries (writing intensive)
Graduate Student Instructor, University of Illinois at Chicago (Summer 2006-Spring 2009)
Principles of Microeconomics (Honors level), Labor Economics, International Economics
Teaching and Laboratory Assistant, University of Illinois at Chicago (Fall 2004-Spring 2006)
Econometrics, Economics for Business Decisions

PAPERS

"Do Ideas affect Economic Policy? Evidence from India's Balance of Payment Crises" (job market paper)
"How Bollywood heralded India's Economic Liberalization"(working paper)
"Do Multinationals in Poor Countries create Managerial Spillovers? Evidence from Managers' Wages" (in preparation)

BOOK REVIEWS

Review of Jagdish Bhagwati's *Sustaining India's Growth Miracle* forthcoming in *Economic Affairs,* December 2009.

Review of Satyendra Nayak's *Globalization and the Indian Economy: Roadmap to a Convertible Rupee,* forthcoming in the *Journal of South Asian Development,* February 2010

Review of Paul Zak's *Moral Markets: The Critical Role of Values in an Economy* forthcoming in the *Journal of Socio-Economics,* early 2010.

FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

2009 Humane Studies Fellowship, George Mason University
2009 Summer Research Fellowship, George Mason University
2009 Award for *Excellence in Measurement* essay contest, Fraser Institute, Vancouver, BC
2004 Economics Department Fellowship, University of Illinois at Chicago
2003 Presidential Scholar, Illinois Wesleyan University
1999 Tuition Waiver Scholarship, Illinois Wesleyan University

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

2009 Summer Research Fellowship Conference, George Mason University
"Ideological Change in India: Evidence from the Print Media."
2009 Social Change Workshop, Brown University
"How Bollywood heralded India's Economic Liberalization"
2009 Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago
"How Bollywood heralded India's Economic Liberalization"
2003 Midwest Economics Association, St. Louis
"The Shortage of Nurses in the US: A Cobweb Model"

COMMUNITY SERVICE

United Nations Online Volunteer**,** edited employee manuals for the UN head office in Syria
Schurz High School, coached the Fed Challenge team competing at the Chicago Fed
Amundsen High School in Chicago, taught personal finance to student-employees

OTHER INFORMATION

Citizenship: India Visa Status in the US: F-1

REFERENCES

Deirdre McCloskey
(advisor)
Distinguished Professor of Economics, History, English and Communication, University of Illinois at Chicago
(312) 435 1479
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Paul Pieper
Associate Professor of Economics and Director of Graduate Studies, University of Illinois at Chicago
(312) 996-5214
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Lawrence Officer
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ABSTRACT OF JOB MARKET PAPER

The argument here is that an ideological change was behind India's economic liberalization in 1991. Though the macroeconomic causes of the 1966 and 1991 Balance of Payments crisis were similar, the quantitative analysis of newspaper content reveals that, in 1966, the Indian news accounts placed the blame for the crisis and resultant recession and inflation on the World Bank and 'anti-social' traders, while in 1991, they implicated the fiscal deficits and government controls on the private sector. The difference in the prevailing economic ideologies rather than objective factors, it is argued, explains why India's economic policies after 1966 became more interventionist, while those after 1991 took a liberal turn.